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Taxonomic notes on some species of *Deyeuxia* (Poaceae) from China (II)

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Abstract Based on both herbarium and field observations, *Deyeuxia sikangensis* Keng is reduced to the synonymy of *D. scabrescens* (Griseb.) Munro ex Duthie, and *D. levipes* Keng to the synonymy of *D. nivicola* Hook. f. The identity of two names invalidly published, *D. dispar* L. Liou and *D. agrostioides* L. Liou, has also been determined, with the former to *D. scabrescens*, and the latter to *D. diffusa* Keng, respectively.

Key words *Deyeuxia*, Poaceae, revision, new synonymy, China.

Deyeuxia Clarion ex P. Beauv. (Poaceae) is a large genus with more than 200 species distributed in the temperate zone throughout the world and on tropical mountains (Clayton & Renvoize, 1986). Because of its huge species number, wide distribution as well as greatly variable morphological characters, *Deyeuxia* is a notorious knotty taxon in the classification of grasses (Stebbins, 1930, 1972; Noltie, 1999; Chen, 2002). So far, there is not a worldwide monograph available for this genus. In China, 43 species and 15 varieties have been recorded in *Deyeuxia* (Lu, 1987), mostly occurring in SW China (Chen, 2001b). In recent years, some revisionary work has been done on this genus from China (Chen, 2001a, b, 2002; Phillips & Chen, 2003), but further studies are still needed to clear up a certain amount of taxonomic confusion in which some poorly known species have been involved. In this paper, based on both herbarium and field observations, two species, *D. sikangensis* Keng and *D. levipes* Keng, are reduced to synonymy, and the identity of two invalidly published names, *D. dispar* L. Liou and *D. agrostioides* L. Liou, are determined.

1. Deyeuxia scabrescens (Griseb.) Munro ex Duthie in Atkins. Gaz. N.W. Ind. 628. 1882; Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 7: 267. 1897; Bor, Grass. Burm. Ceyl. Ind. Pak. 399. 1960; Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram. 509, pl. 434. 1959; S. L. Lu in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 9 (3): 195, pl. 48, figs. 6-9. 1987; L. Liou in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mt. 2: 2236. 1994.——*Calamagrostis scabrescens* Griseb. in Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, Math.-Phys. Kl. 79. 1868; Franch. in Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris. Ser. II. x. 105. 1887/1888. Type: Sikkim. Kankola, alt. 10000-12000 ft., 1849-08-22, Hooker & Thomson s.n. (lectotype, K!, designated by Bor, 1960).

Calamagrostis scabrescens γ. *humilis* Griseb. in Nachr. Ges. Wiss. Göttingen, Math.-Phys. Kl. 79. 1868.——*Deyeuxia scabrescens* var. *humilis* (Griseb.) Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 7: 268. 1897; Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram. 510. 1959; S. L. Lu in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 9 (3): 197. 1987; L. Liou in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mt. 2: 2237. 1994. Type: Sikkim. alt. 11000-13000 ft, ?Hooker & Thomson s.n. (holotype, K!).

Deyeuxia sikangensis Keng in Sunyatsenia 6 (2): 95. 1941, syn. nov. Type: China. Sichuan (四川): K'uo-Ta Shan (郭达山), summer, 1938, C. Ho (何景) s.n. (holotype, N!).

Deyeuxia dispar L. Liou, Pl. Resour. Gram. 11: 16. 1989; et in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl.

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Hengduan Mt. 2: 2237. 1994, nom. seminud. Type: China. Sichuan (四川): Maowen (茂汶) (Mao Xian, 茂县), Z. X. Tang (汤宗孝) 115 (1) (holotype, CIS; isotype, PE!).

糙野青茅

Habitat: Grassy slopes, among shrubs and in woods; alt. 1000–4600 m.

Distribution: China (Gansu, Hubei, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan), Bhutan, India, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, Sikkim.

Other specimens examined:

China. **Chongqing** (重庆): Nanchuan (南川), J. H. Xiong & G. F. Li (熊济华, 李国凤) 92610 (SZ); J. Q. Tan (谭继清) 1514 (N); Wuxi (巫溪), Y. D. Chen (陈耀东) 2447 (PE). **Gansu** (甘肃): Lintan (临潭), Y. S. Lian (廉永善) 96623 (PE); Min Xian (岷县), W. Y. Hsia (夏纬英) 8266 (N); Wen Xian (文县), Z. Y. Zhang (张志英) 6495 (HNWP); Wudu (武都), Z. Y. Zhang (张志英) 5730 (HNWP); Xiahe (夏河), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 010, 017 (PE); Yongdeng (永登), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 019 (PE). **Qinghai** (青海): Datong (大通), P. C. Kuo (郭本兆) 6049 (HNWP); Golog (果洛), W. Y. Wang et al. (王为义等) 27636 (HNWP); Henan (河南), S. W. Liu (刘尚武) 1991 (HNWP); Huzhu (互助), Y. H. Wu et al. (吴玉虎等) 2807 (HNWP); Jiuzhi (久治), Xizang Med. Pl. Exped. (西藏中草药普查队) 722 (HNWP); Maqên (玛沁), Y. H. Wu (吴玉虎) 5666 (HNWP); Minhe (民和), S. W. Liu (刘尚武) 2959 (HNWP); Nangqên (囊谦), Y. C. Yang (杨永昌) 01356 (PE, HNWP); Tongde (同德), Y. H. Wu (吴玉虎) 5374 (HNWP); Yushu (玉树), Z. D. Wei (魏振铎) 22452 (HNWP); Zadoi (杂多), S. W. Liu (刘尚武) 00433 (HNWP, PE); Zêkog (泽库), P. C. Kuo (郭本兆) 25956 (HNWP). **Shaanxi** (陕西): Mt. Taibaishan (太白山), Biol. Dept. NW China Univ. (西北大学生物系) 0129, 0183, 20052, 20010 (HNWP). **Sichuan** (四川): Aba (阿坝), Xizang Med. Pl. Exped. (西藏中草药普查队) 919 (HNWP); Batang (巴塘), K. Y. Lang (郎楷永) 2308 (PE); Baoxing (宝兴), K. L. Chu (曲桂龄) 3325 (SZ); Barkam (马尔康), P. X. Li (李谱雄) 41 (PE); Butuo (布拖), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 13794 (CDBI, PE, HNWP); Dajin (大金), Forest Depart. (林业部) 5621 (NAS); Danba (丹巴), C. T. Kuan (管中天) 2037 (SZ); Daocheng (稻城), S. Jiang (姜恕) 05400 (PE); Dawu (道孚), H. Smith 12322 (PE); Dêgê (德格), P. C. Kuo & W. Y. Wang (郭本兆, 王为义) 21430 (HNWP); Dujiangyan (都江堰), X. Li (李馨) 46758 (NAS); Ebian (峨边), Z. W. Yao (姚仲吾) 4332 (NAS); Mt. Emei (峨眉山), J. H. Xiong et al. (熊济华等) 31505 (NAS); Ganluo (甘洛), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 4083 (CDBI); Garzê (甘孜), T. C. Wei (魏太昌) 28434 (CDBI); Heishui (黑水), X. Li (李馨) 73344 (PE); Hongyuan (红原), Sichuan Veg. Exped. (四川植被组) 9125 (PE); Huili (会理), X. Li (李馨) 74888 (SZ); Jinchuan (金川), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 9458 (CDBI); Jinyang (金阳), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 14782 (CDBI, HNWP, SAUF); Jiulong (九龙), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 23007 (CDBI); Jiuzhai Gou (九寨沟), X. N. Tang (唐贤能) 426 (CDBI); Kangding (康定), Harry-Smith 10921 (PE); Leibo (雷波), T. P. Zhu (朱太平) s.n. (PE); Litang (理塘), D. P. He (何荻平) 45871 (N); Li Xian (理县), X. Li (李馨) 74211 (PE); Luding (泸定), P. C. Kuo & W. Y. Wang (郭本兆, 王为义) 20287 (HNWP); Luhuo (炉霍), T. C. Wei (魏太昌) 28513 (CDBI), T. S. Ying (应俊生) 9358 (PE); Mao Xian (茂县), Sichuan Veg. Exped. (四川植被组) 11023 (CDBI); Meigu (美姑), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 1608 (CDBI); Muli (木里), S. K. Wu (武素功) 3261

(KUN); Puge (普格), C. T. Kuan (管中天) 8019 (N); Sêrtar (色达), Z. S. Qin (秦自生) 06573 (HNWP, PE); Sêrxü (石渠), Anonymous 28371 (HNWP); Songpan (松潘), X. N. Tang (唐贤能) 00683 (CDBI); Tianquan (天全), T. C. Wei (魏太昌) 283 (CDBI); Wenchuan (汶川), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 062 (PE); Xiangcheng (乡城), Sichuan Veg. Exped. (四川植被组) 6750 (PE); Xiaojin (小金), P. X. Li (李谱雄) 26 (PE); Yajiang (雅江), C. L. Wu (吴中伦) 41143 (N); Yanyuan (盐源), X. Li (李馨) 74382 (PE). **Xizang** (西藏): Biru (比如), D. D. Tao (陶德定) 11297 (PE, HNWP); Bomi (波密), J. W. Zhang (张经纬) 1409 (PE); Burang (普兰), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 4548 (CDBI); Zayü (察隅), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 10528 (PE); Riwoqê (类乌齐), Xizang Exped. (西藏队) 2697 (HNWP); Changdu (昌都), Xizang Exped. (西藏队) 1983 (HNWP); Co Nag (错那), P. C. Kuo & W. Y. Wang (郭本兆, 王为义) 22999 (HNWP); Gyirong (吉隆), Xizang Med. Pl. Exped. (西藏中草药普查队) 560 (PE, HNWP); Jomda (江达), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 9870 (PE); Nyingchi (林芝), B. S. Li (李渤生) 06335 (PE); Markam (芒康), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 8556 (PE); Mainling (米林), B. S. Li (李渤生) 05951 (PE); Namling (南木林), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 7440 (HNWP); Nyalam (聂拉木), Z. C. Ni (倪志诚) 2097 (PE); Sog Xian (索县), D. D. Tao (陶德定) 11057 (PE); Yadong (亚东), G. X. Fu (傅国勋) 1093 (PE). **Yunnan** (云南): Dali (大理), C. J. Hsueh (薛继如) s.n. (N); Dêqên (德钦), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 043 (PE); Eryuan (洱源), NW Yunnan Jinshajiang Exped. (滇西北金沙江队) 63-6292 (KUN); Gongshan (贡山), C. W. Wang (王启无) 66639 (PE); Huaping (华坪), S. Jiang (姜恕) 6223 (PE); Jianchuan (剑川), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 84165 (PYU); Lanping (兰坪), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 84125 (PYU); Lijiang (丽江), Hengduanshan Mt. Exped. (横断山考察队) 02620 (PE); Weixi (维西), C. W. Wang (王启无) 68385 (NAS, PE); Wenshan (文山), Y. M. Shui (税玉民) 003002 (PE); Yongsheng (永胜), Lijiang Forage Pl. Exped. (丽江地区牧草调查组) 82153 (PYU); Zhaotong (昭通), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 82189 (PYU); Zhongdian (中甸), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 030, 033, 034 (PE).

Deyeuxia scabrescens is one of the fairly common species in China, occurring mainly in woodlands at 3000-4000 m in the southwest of China. Its close ally may be *D. arundinacea* (L.) Beauv., which also has a high and tufted habit yet occurs mainly at 500-3000 m throughout the mainland of China. They are sympatric in W Sichuan and SE Xizang (Tibet) at 2500-3000 m. Both *D. scabrescens* and *D. arundinacea* are tufted and robust grasses, but the former differs by having glumes with greatly scabrid surfaces (a feature possibly developed through the adaptation to the high altitude environment), conspicuously penicillate rachilla but short callus hairs, and awn arising from the upper part of the lemma back.

Deyeuxia scabrescens is a polymorphic species. *D. scabrescens* var. *humilis* was regarded different from the typical variety by having culms shorter, panicles slenderer and glumes with glabrous margins (Keng, 1959; Lu, 1987). However, after having investigated the variation of these characters in the field and herbaria, we found that the culm height and panicle size are unstable, exhibiting a great variation between and within populations. Glumes with glabrous or ciliate margins could be often observed in a same panicle, and the correlation of these characters is very poor. Therefore, we agree with Bor (1960) to maintain this widespread species in a broad sense and sink var. *humilis* under *D. scabrescens* as a synonym.

Close examination of the type specimen of *D. sikangensis*, C. Ho s.n. (N) collected from Sichuan Province, SW China, has shown that no essential difference exists between this species and *D. scabrescens*. Therefore, they must be treated as conspecific.

D. dispar L. Liou was a name not validly published, as neither a Latin diagnosis nor a full Latin description was given. Some of the abnormally elongated spikelets found in the type collection were observed to be produced with the infection by nematode, as has been noted by Noltie (2000). The normal spikelets are the same as those in *D. scabrescens*.

2. Deyeuxia diffusa Keng in Sunyatsenia 6 (2): 94. 1941; et Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram. 524. 1959; S. L. Lu in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 9 (3): 223, pl. 55, figs. 1-3. 1987; L. Liou in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mt. 2: 2240. 1994. Type: China. Yunnan (云南): E. E. Maire 6863, the left hand specimen (holotype, NY!)

Deyeuxia agrostioides L. Liou, Pl. Resour. Gram. 11: 15. 1989; et in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mt. 2: 2240. 1994, nom. seminud. Type: China. Sichuan (四川): Mianning (冕宁), 1965-09-30, M. G. He (何妙光) 1083 (holotype, PE!).

散穗野青茅

Habitat: Grassy slopes, among bamboos or shrubs and on waste land; alt. 1800–3800 m.

Distribution: China (Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan).

Other specimens examined:

China. **Guizhou** (贵州): Yinjiang (印江), C. P. Tsien et al. (简焯坡等) 31346 (PE). **Sichuan** (四川)**:** Ebian (峨边), C. T. Kuan (管中天) 6625 (PE); Meigu (美姑), C. T. Kuan (管中天) 6990 (PE); Mianning (冕宁), M. G. He (何妙光) 1083 (PE), S. F. Zhu (朱水法) 20426 (PE). **Yunnan** (云南): Dêqên (德钦), Yunnan Univ. 84-NW Yunnan Exped. (云大84级滇西北采集队) 84602 (PYU); Jianchuan (剑川), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 84170 (PYU); Kunming (昆明), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 055 (PE), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 64575 (PYU); Lanping (兰坪), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 84089, 84088 (PYU); Zhongdian (中甸), Y. H. Wang (王跃华) 860513 (PYU), B. S. Li (李渤生) W-17 (PE).

This distinctive species is characterized by having very slender and long stolon, very thin, smooth and papery leaves, very diffuse and tenuous panicle and small, awnless spikelets. It is noteworthy that *D. flaccida* Keng, a species described based on a single specimen, Y. L. Keng & P. C. Keng 3797 (PE) collected from Mt. Emei, Sichuan Province, differs from *D. diffusa* only by having stronger culm and bigger spikelets. Whether they are conspecific depends on further studies on more materials.

The collection E. E. Maire 6863 (NY) is a mixture consisting of two panicles. The left hand one was designated as the type of *Deyeuxia diffusa*, and the right hand one was referred to *Agrostis micrantha* Steud. by Y. L. Keng on April 8, 1932 when he studied the specimen at NY.

Deyeuxia agrostioides L. Liou is an invalid name because it was published neither with a Latin diagnosis nor with a full Latin description. Close examination of the type collection has shown that it should be referred to *D. diffusa*.

3. Deyeuxia nivicola Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. 7: 267. 1897; Bor, Grass. Burm. Ceyl. Ind. Pak. 399. 1960; S. L. Lu in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 9 (3): 202, pl. 50, figs. 5-8. 1987; L. Liou in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mt. 2: 2238. 1994.——*Calamagrostis nivicola* (Hook. f.) Hand.-Mazz., Symb. Sin. 7: 1299. 1936; H. J. Noltie, Fl. Bhutan 3 (2): 613, pl. 27, h. 2000. Type: Sikkim. Himalaya, Momay, alt. 4500 m, J. D. Hooker s.n. (holotype, K!; photo, PE!).

Deyeuxia levipes Keng in Sunyatsenia 6 (2): 98. fig. 4. 1941; et Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram. 511. 1959; S. L. Lu in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sin. 9 (3): 202, pl. 50, figs. 1-4. 1987; L. Liou in W. T. Wang, Vasc. Pl. Hengduan Mt. 2: 2236. 1994, syn. nov. Type: China. Sichuan (四川): on grassy slope, 1940-08-12, K. L. Chu (曲桂龄) 7683 (lectotype, here designated, N!).

微药野青茅

Habitat: Grassy and stony slopes; alt. 3000–5000 m.

Distribution: China (Qinghai, Sichuan, Xizang, Yunnan), Nepal, Sikkim.

Other specimens examined:

China. **Qinghai** (青海): Yushu (玉树), Anonymous 00455 (HNWP); Zadoi (杂多), S. W. Liu (刘尚武) 00368 (HNWP). **Sichuan** (四川): Batang (巴塘), Sichuan Econ. Pl. Exped. (四川经济植物考察队) 4356 (CDBI); Hongyuan (红原), B. C. Ni (倪炳炽) 00323 (CDBI, PE); Jiulong (九龙), T. C. Wei (魏太昌) 20980 (CDBI); Kangding (康定), T. C. Wei (魏太昌) 20749 (CDBI); Litang (理塘), S. Jiang (姜恕) 02704 (PE, SZ); Muli (木里), Forest. Depart. Forest Type Exped. (林业部林型组) s.n. (PE); Songpan (松潘), X. N. Tang (唐贤能) 01012 (CDBI); Xiangcheng (乡城), Sichuan Veg. Exped. (四川省植被队) 3087 (PE, CDBI). **Xizang** (西藏): Zayü (察隅), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 10628 (PE); Gongbo'gyamda (工布江达), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 74-2039 (PE); Nyingchi (林芝), P. C. Kuo & W. Y. Wang (郭本兆,王为义) 23246 (HNWP); Maizhokunggar (墨竹工卡), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 7376 (HNWP, PE); Yadong (亚东), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 74-2678 (PE); Zogang (左贡), Qinghai-Xizang Exped. (青藏队) 11068 (PE). **Yunnan** (云南): Dêqên (德钦), W. L. Chen (陈文俐) 036a, 040a (PE); Jianchuan (剑川), B. S. Sun (孙必兴) 84153 (PYU); Weixi (维西), C. W. Wang (王启无) 69498 (KUN); Yongsheng (永胜), Lijiang Forage Pl. Exped. (丽江地区牧草调查组) 82092 (PYU); Zhongdian (中甸), Y. H. Wang (王跃华) 860100 (PYU).

This species is distinct in the small stature, contracted panicle with smooth branches, callus hairs 1/5-1/4 length of lemma, awn subbasal and lemma minutely 4-toothed at apex.

The anthers of the species are dimorphic, 0.5-0.6 mm long when the ovary is fertile, 0.8-1.2 mm long when the ovary sterile. Dimorphic anthers are also known in some other species from the Himalayan region, such as *Deyeuxia flavens* Keng, *D. mazzettii* Veldk. and *D. nyingchiensis* P. C. Kuo & S. L. Lu.

Deyeuxia levipes was described based on two syntypes, C. Ho 5061 and K. L. Chu 7683, both collected from Sichuan. We failed to find the collection C. Ho 5061 from the major Chinese herbaria. Two sheets of K. L. Chu 7683 are currently deposited at N, but only the sheet with the accession number 74306 is mounted with a label bearing Keng's handwriting. As this sheet agrees perfectly with the description and illustration in the protologue, it is designated as the lectotype herein.

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中国野青茅属(禾本科)一些种类的修订(II)

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摘要 在标本室研究和野外考察的基础上,对中国野青茅属*Deyeuxia*的一些种类进行了修订。归并了2个名称,即将*Deyeuxia sikangensis* Keng并入*D. scabrescens* (Griseb.) Munro ex Duthie作为异名;将*D. levipes* Keng并入*D. nivicola* Hook. f. 作为异名。确认了*D. dispar* L. Liou和*D. agrostioides* L. Liou是两个未合格发表的名称,将前者归并于*D. scabrescens*,后者归并于*D. diffusa* Keng。

关键词 野青茅属; 禾本科; 分类修订; 新异名; 中国